THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 311.

THE BONAPARTES, THEIR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, AND COMPARATIVE HAPPINESS.

We were always very much struck with the question put in the French novel to a profligate Abbé, who was coming up the street towards his old acquaintance, smirking, tripping, and in gallant condition;—"Ah, Monsieur Abbé,—*are you happy?*"

If BONAPARTE, in one of his late progresses through the streets of Paris, when he was conversing and smiling with every body, could have been met with the same question as the French Abbé, what do we think would have been his answer? Perhaps one of his usual phrases, when he does not relish the dialogue—"Pshaw! Fool—*Imbecile!*" and then he would have settled the matter by falling into a passion.

The comment upon this voluminous question is clear enough. Happiness, it is true, is not always at the command of virtue. Sickness, poverty, casualties of all kinds that happen to ourselves and friends, the want perhaps of meat, clothes, and fire,—a single vessel of the frame disturbed in its office,—all these, to say the least of them, are great diminishers of comfort, and take a world of trouble to overcome, perhaps to endure. But even these, if we narrowly seek into their origin, are often traceable to some fault in our conduct,—some inattention, or indolence, or one of the innumerable little bad habits which self-love suffers to grow about it; and a man, instead of complaining that he cannot enjoy his present virtue, ought to congratulate himself upon it's rendering him more capable of resisting the progress and doing away the effects of past error, than if he had never become sensible of his faults.

If virtue however cannot always make a man happy in sickness or adversity, vice cannot make him so in health and prosperity; and granting that two men are exactly the same in all their circumstances, virtue and vice alone will make a prodigious difference in their sensations.—Not to dwell however upon the theoretical part of the matter, let us come to the facts.

There are five brothers of the BONAPARTE family,—NAPOLEON, JOSEPH, JEROME, LOUIS, and LUCIEN. The first of these, NAPOLEON, is now in possession of an imperial title and an extensive dominion; he has married into the first house in Europe; has an heir to his dynasty; and whatever may have been his late reverses, is still, and will in all probability continue to be, a powerful monarch. To obtain this eminence in the eyes of the world, he must have toiled up a world of difficulties, and have often felt himself in the greatest danger;—in plain words, he must have had infinite toil and trouble, and have experienced all sorts of anxieties. Granting then that his present situation were the most comfortable imaginable, it is clear that if his happiness is to be estimated in the gross, compared with that of other people, it has had a great number of drawbacks, and cannot have amounted to so much, as that of persons whose anxieties have not been so many.—"Why no," it may be observed;—"this is not quite so clear;—the drawbacks of which you speak, he may not have reckoned as such; what you call anxieties may have been pleasures to him; trouble and danger are the elements of such spirits; and if they *prefer* them to quiet and security, they must count them a greater happiness:—besides, supposing it were otherwise, such men from the very contrast of their anxieties, enjoy pleasures when they get them with an intensity unknown to minds and pursuits of a more equable tenour."—There is some shew of truth in this kind of reasoning, and the fatal mistake which it involves is worth noticing. It may seem at first sight that as so many virtuous men chuse to encounter toil and trouble in this world, and even, when put to the question, to confess a preference for a busy life in comparison with a quiet one, toil and trouble must involve, in their own nature, something that is pleasing and that is rich enough to reward itself. And in their own nature, as affording exercise for the mind and a contrasting help to enjoyment, so they may:—but the mistake lies in confounding all kinds of toil and trouble with each other, and in not discerning, that different motives and means of action make an infinite difference in the sensations experienced by the actor. Here are two great soldiers, for instance, ARTHUR and NAPOLEON;—both of them have fought, both conquered, both given laws;—their business has been the same. Have their anxieties then and their pleasures been the same? Impossible, and for this simple reason;—that they fought with different motives and with different means;—NAPOLEON's motives have been conquest and self-aggrandisement;—his means, an insatiate sword, treachery, falsehood, mean practices of all kinds;—ARTHUR's motives were freedom and utility;—his means, a just sword, plain-dealing, sincerity, noble conduct of every kind. Here is the difference of bad trouble and good;—NAPOLEON, by his continual meditations of injustice, by his secret treacheries and his open violence, has involved himself in a quantity of anxieties, the very nature of which tends to diminish a man's happiness, by making him think less of his species, and by loading him with the consciousness of his own unavowable conduct;—it burdens him with bad secrets, tells him that he is alienated from the hearts of mankind, and

drives him at last upon the fatal expedient of fearing and hating them in return. Such a man closes upon himself the finest inlets of happiness; and if he would not chuse to acknowledge it, or to give up his line of conduct, it is only because to seem rather than to be is the motto of all inferior spirits, and because, by a fatal paradox, the self-love of such men is dearer to them than their own peace of mind. ALFRED, on the other hand, by having but one or two great objects, and those equally right ones, furnished himself with enough business to exercise his spirit and his hand, and at the same time rid himself of all that supernumerary and bad sort of trouble,—all those petty fears, conscious meannesses, and degrading ideas of his nature, which only agitate and perplex a mind that ought to be otherwise occupied. See the different effects of these feelings on the different men. NAPOLEON has enjoyed a robust health, and a series of almost uninterrupted success; and yet he will give way to the smallest infirmities, and be sullen and passionate:—ALFRED, though ultimately triumphant, experienced all kinds of reverses, and for the greater part of his reign was afflicted with dreadful illness, and yet his temper was always the same.—In a word, the very best part of the business of a wrong-minded man is only a relief to him from unpleasant sensations, whereas the whole occupation of a right-minded one is a source of delightful ones.

But the late species of business into which BONAPARTE has brought himself, will, at any rate, not accord with this fine theory of agreeable sensations. There are some sensations not to be rendered agreeable by any process either of servility or stoicism. When he was flying the other day, for instance, from Leipsig, he had mistaken one gate for another, and was observed, in his hurry and alarm, to be covered with perspiration. Almost as little pleasure could he experience from the necessity of contradicting his former boastings, and from the approach of the Allies to his capital; and to these are to be added, the dethronement of his brothers JOSEPH and JEROME, the alienation of LOUIS, &c. &c.; his flight from Moscow, and the mortifying necessity he feels, after all his tricks and treacheries, for bringing FERDINAND forward again in the shape of a monarch. When we think of the whole of these humiliations, to say nothing of an innumerable quantity of others,—when we recollect what a slave he is to his passions,—when we remember the peevish and resentful expressions that have escaped him respecting the people, and are aware that he holds both his throne and his life by a doubtful treasure, *he* certainly, of all the BONAPARTES, is not the man to answer for Monsieur Abbé in the affirmative;—*he* is not the man, who after taking in his violent manner a whole box full of snuff, and pacing about his tent in a hurry, shall lay his hand upon his heart, and say, "But after all, I am *happy*."

Is JOSEPH then the man? Here the reply is ready on all hands, from the active man and the contemplative, from the ambitious and the contented, from the worldly man and the unworldly. The aspirer, who has lost two crowns without being sufficiently engaged in the bustle to divert his feelings, or sufficiently innocent of the violence to save his conscience, is only a mixed object of pity and indignation. JOSEPH has the reputation of being a clever diplomatist, is still called his Majesty, and has the honour, we see, of exercising troops in Paris, and of walking about the Thuilleries with the Empress and her little son; but when he recollects the blood he has shed to no purpose, and the miserable figure which he cuts in the eyes of all Europe, he is not the man to pour out his glass of wine and say, "But after all, I am *happy*."

The question is almost as little to the purpose with regard to King JEROME, whose throne is now occupied by it's old Sovereign, and who is living in one of the French towns with a sort of would-be court about him,—looking hopelessly every now and then perhaps towards the field of action. His Majesty has the credit of being a great coxcomb, and it is most likely that he often says to himself, "When shall I exhibit myself with a crown again?"—but assuredly he never says, "But after all, I am *happy*."

Let us see what can be said for LOUIS, who has lost a crown also.—LOUIS has less chance of gaining another, than either JOSEPH or JEROME, for he has grievously offended his brother, has spoken with dislike of his doings in the face of the whole world, and finally refused to be an instrument in their execution. He is also understood to have an enfeebled constitution, not mended perhaps by the cares of royalty; and is now cherishing himself in retirement in Switzerland. How far his sickness may prevent his enjoying himself, it is impossible to say;—it depends upon its nature and degree; but if his sensations are at his command, the offence given to his brother, united with this identical sickness, is the very thing to contribute to his enjoyment; for both together will prevent his being dragged forth to future annoyance. Then the loss of his crown is a very different thing from the losses of the two others, for it was a voluntary and conscientious one; he refused to oppress the people over whom he had been placed; they felt the kindness of his intentions; and he has the consolation and pride of knowing, that as he is the only BONAPARTE who made a really popular King when in possession of a throne, so he is the only one accompanied with the regrets and good wishes of the people, when no longer possessed of it. JOSEPH, who is said to be fond of his bottle, may drown his sorrows as he can over his champaigne, and not find himself the better for it next morning;—JEROME may sit in the midst of imaginary lords and retrospective vice-chamberlains, and be unable to conceal from himself that he cuts a ridiculous figure;—but LOUIS may rise with the lark and partake of the fine spirit of the morning; he may take his solitary walk, and feel that he would be respected by every human being he might chance to meet;—he may view the happy countenances of the peasantry, and say to himself, "I have made such faces as these myself, and if I had never as-

sisted to make any others, and could have had my family with me as these have, I too, after all, might have been happy."

From all these monarchs, possessed and dispossessed,—one unprincipled, another twice rejected, a third ridiculous, and a fourth mingling regrets with his recollections, —we come to the fifth brother, who is a private gentleman, residing in England, and cultivating a taste for literature. This is LUCIEN.—LUCIEN lived for some years at or in the neighbourhood of Rome, where he had a princely mansion, a magnificent collection of pictures, and was regarded with every respect by the Italians,—by the common sort for his relationship to the FRENCH EMPEROR,—by the rest, for his taste and liberality. It is said that there is a great party in Italy, including the literati, the artists, and all the best informed men, who aware of the advantages that have been taken time immemorial of the petty parcellings out of their government, wish to see the country under the sway of one prince; and LUCIEN BONAPARTE, as a native Italian, with the taste and spirit of his countrymen, is understood to have been the Prince whom they had in view. Perhaps their wishes would have succeeded had NAPOLEON offered to put his brother upon the throne;—at least, whatever may be LUCIEN's love of retirement, (and we understand it is a very sincere one), it would have been his *duty*, we think, to have acceded to the wishes of his countrymen, had such a prospect opened upon them. But there is reason to guess, that NAPOLEON looked with alarm to the independent neighbourhood of such a brother ruling over such a people. It is believed, that instead of making him an offer to this purpose, he proposed to put him on the throne which has since given JOSEPH so much disturbance. LUCIEN valued his peace and his character too much to consent; he lost, as a French courtier would say, the favour of his brother,—that is to say, he kept his own self-respect; and in consequence of some real or imaginary cross purposes, not yet explained, was intercepted in his attempt to go to America, and brought to this country. Here he resides with a numerous establishment, in which, we believe, under the guise of employing masters in his family, he has contrived to provide for some deserving men without hurting their delicacy;—his chief enjoyment and occupation is poetry; he has a fine family, who live harmoniously together; and he walks, rides, and visits about the neighbourhood, amidst the respect and good wishes of everybody. To be sure, he has not the title of King; he does not enjoy so much as a nominal court; he even rides about with plain B on his curricle *; and is absolutely cut off from the delight of occasionally seeing a whole regiment of his enemies swept away by artillery:—but then he has no painful regrets, he is not ludicrous or degraded in his own eyes, he need not have recourse to the bottle to drown his cares, he is not loaded with anxieties and bad passions; he can think, talk, and feel as he pleases: and in short possesses his own body and his own soul, without fear either of pity from Dutchman, contempt from Westphalian, dagger from Spaniard, or execration from all.—While LOUIS, amidst better recollections, is regretting that he should ever have been the instrument of oppression,—while JEROME is burning with impatience to exhibit himself as a King again, JOSEPH thinking of all the slaughters in Spain, and NAPOLEON hurrying hither and thither, with all his house about his ears and the consciousness of having lost all the gains of his iniquity by the violence of his passions, LUCIEN is sitting in the midst of his family, in the midst of kind faces and grateful ones, with comfort in his recollections, quiet about his ears, and contentment at his heart. Nor is his the tedious and dragging peace of the idler;—he has seen enough of the bustle of the world to enjoy the contrast of the stillness; he has carried all the better cares of society with him into his solitude; his mind fills him with occupation; and when he thinks of all that he has given up and of the greater little he has retained, he and *he alone* of all the BONAPARTES, can say to himself, "After all, I am *happy*."

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* We understand that you may now and then see at a door in Worcester, a plain-looking gig or curricle, with a single servant in it, and the letter B on the pannel. This inscription stands for the formidable name of BONAPARTE.—A curious paper might be written, on the supposition that a man had been living for the last thirty years in a hermitage, somewhere in Wales for instance, and that he suddenly emerged from his retirement to visit the world again after all the wonderful changes it has undergone. The first object which he encountered might be this curricle;—seeing a crowd about so plain-looking a vehicle, and nothing but the letter B on it, he might be tempted to ask whose it was. Guess his surprise,—a man with no recollection but those of the BOURBONS and all the old established order of things, at being told that it belonged to one Mr. BONAPARTE, brother to the FRENCH EMPEROR and uncle to the King of ROME.—We know not whether LUCIEN means to connect himself finally with this country, and suffer intermarriages with his family; but if he does, NAPOLEON may have SMITHS and TOMKINSES for his grand nieces and nephews;—WILSON may settle his neckcloth about his chin, and talk of his connection with the Archdukes of Austria;—and if the King of ROME retains his title, he may one day or other have an introduction to him to the following purport,—"May it please your Majesty,—JENKINS, your Majesty's cousin."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 3.—The works of palisades and of defence which are constructing at the different barriers of Paris are being executed with the most astonishing rapidity. The zeal of the persons employed in these different works cannot be too much praised. In a few days artillery will be placed on them. Already the troops of all arms which are to march to them in case of being called upon, are pointed out. Each knows his post—each is disposed to do his duty. The service of the garrison is now performed at Paris as in a strong frontier place. These prudential measures maintain security; let the enemy present himself, he will find imposing forces, superiorly organized; he will find all the means of resistance which an immense population, animated by the desire of defending their property, and all which we have most dear in the world, the country, government, our families, our property, and honour can oppose to him. Four companies of artillery of the marine have arrived in this capital, and are going to be placed in activity. Every day there arrives from 16 to 1800 conscripts, who are immediately cloathed, equipped, and armed.

FEB. 4.—The communication with his Majesty's headquarters is no longer carried on through Chalons; it is directly established by Troyes. The troops arrive much quicker by this route. We have to-day seen in the dif-

ferent quarters of the capital a great number of military men of all ranks, forming part of the corps d'armee which is returning from the frontiers of Spain. These troops are remarkable for their martial air. To-morrow they are to set out for Champagne.

PARIS, FEB. 5.—On the 4th in the morning, Count Stadion, Count Rasumowski, Lord Castlereagh, and Baron Humboldt, arrived at Chatillon sur Seine, where the Duke of Vicenza already had arrived. The first visits on both sides have been made, and the first conference was to take place between the Plenipotentiaries the same evening.

Letters from Sens, dated the 1st instant, announce that the Cossacks, who had re-appeared in that town, have been again driven from it with considerable loss.—His Majesty King Joseph yesterday reviewed in the Court of the Palace of the Thuilleries, several corps of troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The greater part of these troops has marched for the armies. The cavalry was numerous.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent took a walk this morning in the Garden of the Thuilleries, on the terrace next the water. She was with the King of Rome and King Joseph.

FEB. 5.—Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices of the situation of the armies on the 3d February:—

"The Emperor arrived at Vitry on the 26th of January. General Blucher, with the army of Silesia, had passed the Marne, and was marching upon Troyes. On the 27th the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march, but he had to lose some time in repairing the bridge of Lesmont on the Aube. On the 27th the Emperor caused St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented himself before that town. General Duhesme overthrew the enemy's rear-guard, which was still there, and took some hundred prisoners. At eight in the morning the Emperor arrived at St. Dizier. It is difficult to describe the intoxication of joy of the inhabitants at this moment. The excesses of every kind committed by the enemy, especially by the Cossacks, are beyond all description. On the 28th the Emperor went to Montierender. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, General Grouchy, who commands the cavalry, sent word that General Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, was between Maieres and Brienne, in presence of the enemy's army, commanded by General Blucher, which was estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians, the Russians commanded by General Sacken. At four o'clock the little town of Brienne was attacked. General Lefebre des Nouettes, commanding a division of cavalry of the guard, and Generals Grouchy and Milhaud, made several fine charges on the right of the road, and took possession of the height of Perthe. The Prince of Moskwa put himself at the head of six battalions in close column, and advanced against the town by the road of Mazieres. General Chateau, chief of the staff of the Duke of Belluno, at the head of two battalions, turned by the right, and got into the Castle of Brienne by the park. At this moment the Emperor directed a column on the road of Bar-sur-Aube, which seemed to be the retreat of the enemy. The attack was warm and the resistance obstinate. The enemy did not expect such a brisk attack, and had but just time to call back his parks from the bridge of Lesmont, where he intended to pass the Aube, to advance. This countermarch had much embarrassed him. Night did not put an end to the combat. The division Decouz of the young guard, and a brigade of the division Meunier were engaged. The great force of the enemy, and the excellent situation of Brienne, gave him many advantages, but the taking of the castle, which he neglected to guard with a sufficient force, caused him to lose them. About eight in the evening, seeing that he could no longer maintain his ground, he set fire to the town, and the flames spread with rapidity, all the houses being of wood. Profiting by this event he endeavoured to retake the castle, which the brave commander of a battalion of the 56th defended with intrepidity. He covered with his dead all the approaches to the castle, particularly the staircases on the park side. This last check determined the retreat of the enemy, which was favoured by the burning of the town. At eleven in the morning of the 30th General Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him beyond the village de la Rothiere, where they took their position. The 31st was employed by us in repairing the bridge of Lesmont, on the Aube. The Emperor, intending to advance towards Troyes to operate upon the columns which directed their march by Bar-sur-Aube, and the road of Auxerre upon Sens. The bridge of Lesmont could not be repaired before the 1st of Feb. in the morning. A part of the troops was immediately made to file off. At three in the afternoon the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched upon La Rothiere and Deinville, which we still held. Our rear guard shewed a good countenance. General Duhesme distingsished himself by preserving Rothiere, and General Gerard by preserving Dienville. The Austrian corps of General Guilay, which attempted to pass from the left bank to the right bank, and to force the bridge, had several of its battalions destroyed. The Duke of Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of La Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of his corps to the forces that attacked it. This day, in which our rear guard maintained itself in a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army, and quintuple forces, is one of the finest achievements of the French army. In the midst of the obscurity of the night, a battery of the artillery of the guard following the movement of a column of cavalry, which was advancing to repulse a charge of the enemy, lost its way, and was taken. When the cannoneers perceived the ambush into which they had fallen, and saw that they had not time to form their battery, formed themselves in a squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved the horses and harness. They lost 15 men killed or taken prisoners. At ten in the evening the Prince of Neufchatel, visiting the posts, found the two armies so near that he several times took the enemy's posts for ours. One of his Aid-de-Camps being ten paces from a vidette was taken prisoner. The same accident happened to several Russian Officers, who were carrying the word, and who got among our posts, taking them for their own. Few prisoners have been made on either side; we have taken 250. On the 2d of February, at break of day, the rear-guard of the army was *en bataille* before Brienne. It successively took positions to finish the passing the bridge of Lesmont, and rejoining the rest of the army. The Duke of Ragusa, who was in position upon the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed it, made 300 prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the small river of Voire. On the 3d, at noon, the Emperor entered Troyes. We have lost in the battle of Brienne the brave General Baste; General Lefebre des Nouettes has been wounded by a bayonet; General Forestier has been severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be estimated at from 2 to 3000 men killed or wounded. That of the enemy has at least been double. A division, drawn from the enemy's corps d'armee, which observes Metz, Thionville, and Luxembourg, 12 battalions strong, marched upon Vetry. The enemy wished to enter that town which General Montmarie and the inhabitants have defended. He in vain threw in shells to intimidate the inhabitants; he was received with discharges from the cannon, and repulsed to a league and a half distance. The Duke of Tarentum had arrived at Chalons, and was marching upon that division."

PARIS, FEB. 7.—Letters of the 6th, in the morning, were to-day received. No event of importance had passed in the army; the Emperor continued to enjoy the best health. The second division from the army in Spain arrived to-day in Paris, and will to-morrow begin its march for the army of his Majesty. Versailles and the environs of Paris continue to fill with troops of all arms. We have already described the vast system of defence of the enclosure of Paris, on an extent of more than 13,000 toises. In the interior every hand was employed in the fabrication of

arms. It seems as if wood, iron, and steel, had no other use; and the resources of industry and the secrets of science no other application. The *Place des Vosges* is, as it was twenty years ago, converted into a manufactory for the construction of artillery. Forges have been established under the halls of the public markets. Other vast edifices, which have for a time changed their destination, are provided with every thing proper to form military hospitals. A call has been made on all citizens to furnish linen for bandages. Neither the means of defence nor of succour will be wanting in case of an attack.

Feb. 7.—By virtue of a command from his Eminence to Cardinal Maury, public prayers were put up yesterday in all the churches of Paris, to entreat from God the prosperity of the arms of his Majesty the Emperor and King against the invasion of the French territory by the Allied Powers.

Brienne, Jan. 31.—It was not merely a rear-guard, it was the army of Gen. Blucher, 40,000 strong, which was here when it was attacked on the 29th by our army. The action was very warm. The enemy left the grand avenue which leads to the castle, the streets, the squares, and the orchards, covered with his dead. His loss is at least 4000 men, exclusive of prisoners. Gen. Blucher did not know that the Emperor was with the army. M. de Hardenberg, nephew of the Chancellor of Prussia, and Commandant of the head-quarters, was made prisoner. Gen. Blucher was then coming on foot from the Castle with his staff. He was himself on the point of being taken prisoner. The enemy, to check the pursuit of the French, set fire to the houses of the great street, which are the finest in the town. There are few of our citizens who have not suffered personal violence during the short stay of the enemy, and not one who has not been stripped of all he possessed. Our army has pursued the enemy till within three leagues of Bar-sur-Aube. It is fine, numerous, and full of ardour. The different bridges on the Aube are repairing.

GRAND ARMY OF THE ALLIES.—GENERAL ORDER.

Head-quarters, Montbelliard, Jan. 8, 1814.

At this moment, when the army is advancing upon the French territory, I think it my duty to remind the Commanders of corps, of the orders which preceded that movement, and to enjoin them to redouble their zeal for the maintenance of order and discipline. They will exact the same attention under a responsibility the most extensive, from all Commanders of regiments, battalions, &c. The troops will make the scourge of war bear as lightly as possible on the inhabitants; and on no account must they exact more than the fixed marching allowance. The conduct and exact discipline of the soldier must fulfil the solemn engagement entered into by the Allied Monarchs, in their Declaration to the French people; must convince them that we do not make war upon them, and that we now are in the midst of them only to conquer peace, and to enable them to participate of its blessings. The army in uniting to its well-proved valour the most severe discipline, will fix the admiration of its own age, and that of generations to come. The Commandants of corps will repeat to their troops the order that the most severe punishment will be inflicted on every offender, as due to the honour of the army which is entrusted to my command. They will also every where announce, that *every inhabitant out of uniform, taken with arms in his hand, being only to be considered in such case as a malefactor or assassin, shall be judicially condemned as such, and punished with death.—The town, city, or village, the inhabitants of which shall oppose any resistance, and commit any acts of hostility, shall be razed, and reduced to ashes.*

PROCLAMATION.

Frenchmen!—Suffer not yourselves to be deceived by calumnious reports, disseminated by malevolence. Behold, in the armies of the Allied Sovereigns, only the armies of *humanity*, who have no other enemies but the enemies of peace. Your relatives, your friends, your brothers, your children, prisoners in a foreign land, unite their wishes with ours for peace; the first benefit of which to them will be, their speedy return to the bosom of their families.

GERMANY.

BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

"*Head-quarters at Kiel, Jan. 17, 1814.*

The peace of Denmark with Sweden and England was signed on the 14th of January. On Sunday, the 16th, there was a grand parade; a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by way of thanksgiving, and numerous salutes of artillery were fired. The treaty has been sent to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratification is expected by Wednesday next. The whole army is putting itself in march for the Rhine. There is no longer any rivalship among the nations of the North; they have acknowledged that they have the same interests. United for the noblest object, they will combat together for the liberty of the Continent, the independence of sovereigns, and of nations. The nations of the North do not look upon the French as enemies; they recognise no other enemy but him who has done every thing to prevent their union: him who, it cannot be too often repeated, has wished to enslave all nations, and to ravish from all their country.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, Jan. 19.—Lord Castlereagh arrived here yesterday. It is said, that, at the close of a long conference, it was determined to make new overtures to the French Government. The Duke of Vicenza has left Paris. The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg are at Langres. It appears certain that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will depart from hence for Vesoul in a few days.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—Don Jose Rebolledo y Palafox, former Captain-General of Arragon, and who conducted the defence of Saragossa, has arrived at Vich, from France, in a coach and four, escorted by 50 French carabineers. As soon as he arrived, he dispatched a courier extraordinary to the Regency of the kingdom. It is believed that the object of his coming is the same with that of the Duke of San Carlos. The Corsican finds himself in great straits, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish his sinister ends.—This day the Regency went in great pomp to congratulate the Cortes on the opening of their sittings in the capital of the monarchy.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Lavinia Robinson.—Since the alarming absence of this most unfortunate and much-pitied young Lady from her home, we have altogether forborne offering any remarks on this distressing case, but we can now declare, that she is no more!—she was found on Monday morning the hapless tenant of a watery grave! The river Irwell, as seemed to be the previous prevailing opinion, contained her remains. On Saturday morning the frost began to give way, and on Sunday the ice broke up. It was on a sand bank, near Mode Wheel, about three miles down the Irwell, that her body was found, environed by two pieces of ice. Mr. Goodier, of Eccles, was the first to observe her, which was about nine o'clock on Monday morning. No time was lost in conveying the intelligence to Manchester; when Mr. Nadin, Deputy Constable, accom-

panied by a few of her friends, some members of the faculty, and others, immediately set out to survey the body as it lay, and caused its removal to town. The corpse was brought in a hearse, and though it has been missing from the 16th of last December, scarce any symptoms of decay have appeared, owing to the preserving qualities of the frost; and we are told it even yet presents a lovely spectacle of inanimation. Every necessary step has been taken previous to the holding of an inquest.—*Manchester Mercury.*

Saturday se'nnight an inquest sat on the body of Mr. James Clement, of Mere, Wilts, who was killed by a most melancholy accident. It appeared that the deceased went shooting the day before with Mr. James Glover, of Mere, and that while pursuing their sport, Glover fell into some deep water, and called to his friend Clement to assist him, who immediately took hold of the muzzle of Glover's gun, in order to pull him out of the water; but while in the act of this assistance, the gun went off, and its contents entered Clement's left breast, who instantly fell, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me," and died in about five minutes. He has left a widow and two children. The Jury brought in a verdict—*Accidentally shot.*

We extract the following paragraph from the *Hampshire Chronicle*:—"Last evening a most horrid murder was committed at Woodside, near this place, on the body of a private belonging to the Second French Independent Company, on duty at Hurst Castle, by three men, supposed to be sailors, who, after forcing the door of the house in which the man was (a house of ill fame) inflicted a wound with a knife in the left side, which caused his death; and another of the same company received a severe wound in the head. The Magistrates have used their utmost endeavours to discover the perpetrators of this horrid deed, and two men are in custody on suspicion.

A shocking instance of the effect of foul air occurred at Hot-lane, in the neighbourhood of Burslem, on Sunday. A family, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, not having been observed by their neighbours during the whole of the day, several persons, on forcibly entering the house, were seized with a sense of suffocation, and some time elapsed before any one durst venture up stairs, when a most horrid spectacle presented itself; the father, mother, and two children labouring in extreme agony, and one child absolutely lifeless. Medical aid was procured; but the man expired soon after, and but faint hopes were entertained that more than one life could be saved.

A Coroner's Inquest was on Saturday week held at Brighton, on the body of the infant daughter of Mr. Harrington, the Lieutenant who has the command of the signal station there, and a verdict was returned of *Accidental Death.* The facts are these:—The child, about four years of age, was on a visit at No. 23, New Steyne, in the care of her female attendant, on Wednesday se'nnight, and was there put carefully to bed, and not left until asleep. Soon after 10 o'clock the infant was picked up on the pavement, on the exterior of the house, with its skull fractured, and in the agonies of death; from which time it survived about one hour. The deceased, it is now supposed, on awaking, and finding herself in a strange bed, had got out and wandered to the window, near which stood a chair and a table, and, in endeavouring to raise herself upon one or both of these, had accidentally fallen against one of the panes, through which she passed, and produced the fatal catastrophe described.

Nathaniel Blair who had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, at Edinburgh, for uttering forged bank notes, on Friday week anticipated the sentence of the law, by becoming his own executioner.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette contains a list of 81 American vessels captured, burnt, or destroyed, by his Majesty's ships employed on the blockade of the Chesapeake, under the orders of Capt. Barrie, of the Dragon, between the 6th of Sept. 1813, and the 12th of Jan. 1814.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wright, Rosemary-lane, baker. Attorney, Mr. Finchett, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's fields.

T. Thomas, Rayleigh, Essex, millwright. Attorney, Mr. Amory, Broad-street.

H. W. Smith, Fleet-market, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Jones, Size-lane.

S. Mason, Hastlebury, Worcester-shire, corn-factor. Attorney, Mr. Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

J. Benson, Upper Thames-street, tea-dealer. Attorney, Mr. Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad-street.

J. Brook, Leeds, cabinet-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, Basinghall-street.

W. J. M'Master, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew and Co. Symond's-inn.

J. Few, Downham, Isle of Ely, farmer. Attornies, Messrs. Kinderley, Long, and Austen, Gray's-inn.

G. Masters, Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer. Attornies, Sir S. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's-inn.

R. Keeys, Frant, Sussex, shop-keeper. Attorney, Mr. Blandford, King's-bench-walks, Temple.

W. Parker, Moor-street, St. Ann, Soho, baker. Attornies, Messrs. Aubrey and Curtis, Took's-court, Cursitor-street.

F. Bowen, Great College-street, Westminster, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Veal, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

M. Mattey, Barbourne, Claines, Worcestershire, coal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Bach, Leominster, Herefordshire.

J. Wadland, Nightingale-lane, Aldgate, butcher. Attorney, Mr. West, Red Lion-street, Wapping.

W. Hooper, Baldwin's court, Cloak-lane, factor. Attorney, Mr. Wegener, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

T. Brown, Bishopsgate-street-without, haberdasher. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

H. and J. G. Stevenson, Millbank, timber-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.

J. Tills, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Wiltshire and Bolton, Broad-street.

SUPPLEMENTS.

Two Supplements were added to the above Gazette. The first contained extracts from the following dispatches, viz.—Lord Burghersh's, from Vesoul, of the 14th ult.; and from Langres, 18th. Sir C. Stewart's, from Basle, of the 17th and 22d. Sir T. Graham's, from Culmhout, of the 14th. And the Marquis of Wellington's, from St. Jean de Luz, of the 23d.

The two first-mentioned Officers detail the movements of the Allied Armies on the Eastern frontier of France, most of which we had previously learnt from other sources. We are here presented with accounts of General Rudiger's affair on the 7th ult. near Strasburgh; and of Wrede's, on the 10th and 12th, against Milhaud, who endeavoured in vain to stop the Bavarians from penetrating the defiles of the Vosges. On the 12th, the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, supported by General Platow, after defeating the enemy near Epinal, the chief town of the department of the Vosges, pursued him to Charmes, and on the 18th the Prince pushed on to Chaumont. Mortier, who had attempted to maintain himself with 12,000 men at Langres, quitted that town on the 16th, and fell back on Chaumont, whence also he seems to have retreated the day following, on the approach of the Prince of Wurtemberg. On the 17th Marshal Blucher was at Nancy, the keys of which he sent to the Emperor of Russia, who forwarded two of them to the King of Prussia, keeping two himself, as a memorial of the joint efforts of the Russian and Prussian troops in occupying that town. The head quarters of the Emperor of Russia had been for some days at Vesoul, in France, and on the 22d ult. those of the two other Allied Sovereigns were moved to the same place.—Besides the corps already mentioned, that of Count Bubna was at Bourge-en-Bresse. The Cossacks, under Prince Tcherbatoff, were advancing on Toul, and those under Count Platoff had reached Neufchateau; and, indeed, as Sir C. Stewart observes, they are heard of in every quarter.

"Bonaparte (says Lord Burghersh) appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to rise against the troops of the Allies, now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful. At Langres, some shots were fired at a patrole of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Bonaparte.—It is due, in justice to Prince Schwartzenberg, to state to your Lordship, the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops: violence has been repressed with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France."

Sir Thomas Graham's dispatch adds little more than official detail to what was already known of the battles of the 11th and 13th ult. between Breda and Antwerp. The volunteers from the Militia, in these their first engagements with the enemy, showed the steadiness of veterans, and obtained the high approbation of the General. After driving the enemy with loss into Antwerp, our troops retired into the same cantonments which they had previously occupied, a measure rendered necessary by the excessive severity of the weather.

The Marquis of Wellington, in an extract from a dispatch dated St. Jean de Luz, Jan. 23, says,—"the enemy withdrew on the 21st in the morning all their out-posts in front of the entrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time the troops, which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced.—I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last."

The second Supplement to the Gazette contains dispatches from Sir George Prevost, dated on the 12th of December at Montreal. From these we learn, that the signal defeats sustained by the American Generals, Wilkinson and Hampton, have driven them back to winter quarters, within their own territory, under the accumulated pressure of discontent, desertion, and disease. The appearance of a small regular force, menacing Wilkinson's front, shortly after the severe lesson he had received at Chrystler's Point, was sufficient to drive him first to St. Regis, and then up the Salmon river. On arriving at French Mills, about six miles up the stream, the discomfitted American dismantled his boats, and arranged his cumbersome train of artillery, near a block-house, around which he has hutted his infantry, in the midst of ice and snow. Some British gun-boats had meanwhile advanced into Lake Champlain, and burnt the depot at Plattsburg; whilst, on the other hand, a conjoint attack on Burlington heights, planned by the American Gen. Harrison and Commodore Chauncey, was totally frustrated by the severity of the weather.

The brave Capt. Barclay, who, by a series of untoward circumstances, was compelled to fight the well-known action on Lake Erie, under the greatest disadvantages, also transmits the official record of that melancholy event. He says, that being blockaded by a superior force of the enemy, and totally destitute of provisions, he was under the necessity of risking a battle, although his squadron was extremely deficient in seamen, weight of metal, and particularly long guns. To add to his misfortunes, a sudden shift of the wind gave the enemy the weather gage, and thereby enabled him to keep out of reach of the carronades, with which alone some of the English vessels were furnished. In this well-contested action of nearly three hours, every officer on the British side was either killed or wounded, and their loss was the more severely felt in consequence of the squadron being manned with no more than 50 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, totally unacquainted with such service. Yet in spite of all these most adverse circumstances, it is the opinion of Sir James Yeo, that but for the death of Capt. Finnis, of the Queen Charlotte, the fortune of the day would have been recovered; and, in fact, at one period, it appeared decidedly against the Americans, their Commodore's ship having struck, after he had quitted her to go on board another, the Niagara, in which he again bore up, and, says Capt. B., "made a noble, and, alas, too successful an effort," to regain the advantage. But Captain Barclay having now been severely wounded and compelled to quit the deck, the Detroit was soon after so entirely cut up, that she was obliged to strike, as the Queen Charlotte had previously done.—The American Commander (Perry) displayed no less humanity after the battle than bravery in the conflict. Capt. Barclay does ample justice to both those qualities in his opponent; he says,—"Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded."—And he concludes thus:—"I trust that, although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved, that under such circumstances the honour of his Majesty's flag has not been tarnished."

The British captured squadron consisted of six vessels, the Detroit, Queen Charlotte, Lady Prevost, Hunter, Little Belt, and Chippeway, altogether carrying 63 guns of various sizes.—The American squadron comprised nine vessels, mounting only 54 guns, but of much heavier metal than the British.—The English had 41 killed, and 93 wounded. Among the former, were Capt. Finnis, and Lieutenants Garden and Garland:—among the latter, Capt. Barclay, severely; Lieuts. Stokoe, Buchan, Rolette, and Bignall; Mr. Hoffmeister, purser; Mr. Foster, midshipman; Mr. Gateshill, and Mr. Campbell, master's mates.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Appleton, Basing-lane, flour-factor. Attornies, Messrs. Parnther and Turner, London street, Fenchurch-street.

R. Harris, Maidenhead, Berks, brandy-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Pearson and Son, Pump-court, Temple.

W. Edwards, Sloane-street, haberdasher. Attorney, Mr. Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury.

T. S. Palmer, Leamington Priors, Warwick, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.

J. Rodway, Union-street, Somer's Town, baker. Attorney, Mr. Borne, Mitre-court, Fleet-street.

S. Attridge, Willing-ale-Doe, Essex, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.

J. Ashton, Tower-street, wine and brandy-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Dann and Crosland, Broad-street.

J. S. Corfield, Mill-Wall, Poplar, shipwright. Attorney, Mr. Sheppard, Dean-street, Southwark.

A. Barnard, King-street, Deptford, slopseller. Attorney, Mr. Isaacson, Cannon-street.

W. Denison, Bulstrode-street, Manchester-square, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

C. Draper, Thavies-inn, scrivener. Attorney, Mr. Platt, Serjeant's-inn.

A. Fulton, Greenwich, ship-owner. Attorney, Mr. Ashfield, Mark lane.

S. Bowdler, Old 'Change, Manchester-warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. James Reilly, Clement's-inn.

H. Brodie and T. Paterson, Liverpool, linen-drapers. Attorney, Mr. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.

B. Clark, Kighley, Yorkshire, nurseryman. Attornies, Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford court, Throgmorton-street.

C. V. Carr, Birmingham, haberdasher. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

T. E. Esberger, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's Inn.

E. Haskell, Liverpool, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Meadowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1814.

Foreign-Office, Feb. 12, 1814.

The following are Extracts from Sir C. W. Stewart's and Lord Burghersh's dispatches:—

Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, Feb. 2, 1814.

I am gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field.

Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blucher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Colonel Lowe has not already noticed.

The Allies had about 70 or 80,000 men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength.

The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seem to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube River; they took a very strong rear guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Voire.

Extract of a Military Report from Col. Lowe to Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Head quarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1, 1814.

The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blucher's disposal the Austrian corps of General Count Gailay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he made the following disposition for an attack:—The corps of General Baron Sacken was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne, by the road of Dienville, and the second on the village of La Rothiere. The corps of General Count Gailay forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of General Alsufief on the second.

The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Belance.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh was directed to march from Belance upon Chaumenil, leaving a small wood in front of the right of our position, occupied by the enemy to his left, and thus turning it, and opening his communication with Gen. Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was advancing also upon Chaumenil from Donlevent.

The attack commenced precisely at twelve o'clock. The enemy was in position at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibrie.

His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied Forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks of, and within the villages, which were lined with artillery.

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, when a very heavy cannonading and musketry commenced from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrie. The Prince of Wirtemburgh drove the enemy from the village, but they returned and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. These movements occupied nearly three hours. The enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blucher was not to be diverted from his object by them.

The enemy having moved a corps to his left, General Baron Sacken drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemy's position.

General Count Gailay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with [illegible] opposition. The contest was protracted to a late hour, and it was not until after midnight that it was announced to the Marshal that the enemy was expelled, leaving 289 prisoners in Count Gailay's possession.

The most obstinate resistance however was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sacken expelled the enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Bonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night, the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.

On the right of the village General Sacken took upwards of 20 pieces of cannon; near a thousand prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh advanced upon Chaumenil, and formed his junction with the General Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter seventeen.

Here follows a Dispatch from Colonel Lowe, containing merely a report of what is decisively given in a subsequent dispatch from Lord Burghersh, describing the advanced guard of General D'Yorck having attacked the rear of Macdonald's army near La Chisse, between Vitry and Chalons. Several hundred prisoners were taken, and three cannon.

The next Dispatch is from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 2, and is a repetition of the circumstances detailed in the preceding one of Col. Lowe. Towards the conclusion it states, that the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the heights of Brienne.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar-sur-Aube, Feb. 2, 1814.

This day the enemy retreated from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of 73 cannon and 4,000 prisoners.

Bonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night: his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young guard upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss. General Blucher was present at the defence of this village.

General Gailay was engaged till near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dienville. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession.

Bonaparte retreated about one in the morning, his rear-guard was however in occupation of the position of Brienne at day light.

General Gailay moved along the Aube upon the enemy's right, the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh marched upon Brienne, General Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal.

The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay.—The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe.—Gen. Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong position upon the Voire, near Lassicourt.—General Gailay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault.

The CITY MEMBERS will be the subject of the next Parliamentary Article.

Major-Gen. CLAY and Capt. PILKINGTON, next week.

The favours of our Correspondents are deferred till next week.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

Consols.....70½ 71½ 71 | Omnium.....27 28½ 28⅝

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

MR. SYLVESTER, the Messenger, has arrived with Dispatches from Calais, in a Flag of Truce, the substance of which the reader will find in the *Supplement* to last night's *Gazette*. They contain accounts of a severe

battle fought between the Allies and BONAPARTE at Rothiere. It commenced at twelve in the morning, and was obstinately contested till nearly twelve at night, when BONAPARTE retreated in two columns upon Lesmont, Lassicourt, and Ronay, the former of which has been since taken. He left behind about 4,000 prisoners and 73 cannon. BONAPARTE, on the 3d, retreated upon Troyes, and afterwards to Nogent-sur-Seine, his head-quarters on the 8th. It was of the most solemn importance to the interests of BONAPARTE, that the first impression made from a general action with the Allies should be favourable, and we must regard its event as highly unfavourable to his interests, in the opinion it must necessarily tend to induce in the minds of the French people of the superior and irresistible force of the Allies. We think it indeed highly ominous of his eventual submission. The only fact of the week, in addition to this is, that the Allies are making their way in Holland.—Ostend has been evacuated by the French, together with Furnes and Nieuport. They have cut through the Canals above Dunkirk, to prevent the Allies from advancing from Ostend. There was a firing on the French coast yesterday at twelve, the cause for which has not transpired.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

"DOVER, FEB. 11.

"Early this morning a flag of truce left Calais, and Mr. Sylvester, the Messenger, with dispatches, &c. from Lord Castlereagh, landed: he came through Paris, accompanied by a French officer from the French army, and came down to Calais in the carriage of the Minister of Marine, accompanied by another officer, to give him every facility to embark. He left Lord Castlereagh on Sunday morning, a Congress having been opened at Chatillon-sur-Seine on Saturday, and messengers dispatched to Lord Wellington, Lord Wm. Bentinck, Gen. Graham, &c. and to different parts of the Continent. The French boat sailed for France immediately after she had landed the Messenger."

It has been officially announced, that there is no truth in the statement relative to the capture of the President American frigate.

The Queen Charlotte packet, from Falmouth, was totally wrecked on the 16th ult. off St. Sebastian's. Capt. MUDGE and sixteen men drowned. The mail and passengers had been landed.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.—Under this head, the *Times* of Tuesday had a long article dated from the "Banks of the Maese, Jan. 14," in which the writer says, that the universal feeling of the Allies is for war, "but a feeling still more decided seems to be, to have no peace with BONAPARTE;—that intelligent persons, who have lately traversed France, declare that nothing could exceed the misery and discontent of the people; "but the system of espionage was carried on with doubled strictness, and a *heedless word was ruin*;"—"the country was lovely, and covered with corn and wine, but they perished on the ground."—The writer, forgetting that he had just stated that "a heedless word was ruin," then goes on to inform his employers, that "in Bourdeaux, the discontent was not only deep, but *loud*; '*a bas le Tyran*' had been heard in the open 'Change."—But this is nothing to what follows. The writer says, that BONAPARTE is hated as much in Paris as he is in the provinces; and yet, it appears, he "seemed perfectly at his ease; he did not go to the theatre, but he went every where else. I once mentioned his custom of stopping the poorer people in the streets, and giving them money. He perseveres in it still, and with more of republican simplicity than before. He is now frequently seen on foot, meanly dressed, as he always had been; but with a marked and eager condescension, going attended only by a few Aides-de-Camp into the retired streets, and profusely distributing Napoleons d'or. It is singular that a character of his finesse and experience of mankind should reckon upon this gross artifice of popularity; but the fact is undoubted."—So this most abominable tyrant, who is so universally detested, goes *frequently* into the retired streets of Paris with only a few attendants!—a convincing proof, doubtless, of the universal hatred.—"The Empress," proceeds this sapient writer, "has obviously suffered so much, either from the difficulties of her situation, *or* from the known coarseness of BONAPARTE's manners, that all Paris has been let loose in conjectures on the cause. At the last meeting of the Senate, at which she came forward to address them, she was so much altered that she could scarcely have been known. But she is a favourite with the people, and religiously spared in the *ill-will* and the *wit* which they *lavish* on her husband."—Why the Empress is such a favourite with the *immoral* and *cowardly* people of France, as this scribe calls them, he does not vouchsafe to inform his paymasters; nor does he condescend to explain how it happens that a nation of cowards should thus lavish their ill-will and wit on their Ruler, exactly at the time when "a heedless word was ruin."—But such is the contradictory trash, which calculating men find it to their interest to manufacture for the British public.

The following is the Spanish account of the death of Capt. GORE (mentioned in our last):—they say that "Capt. GORE had engaged the affections of a young lady of family, who eloped to him; he refused to give her up. Her friends applied to the Commanding Officer to interpose his authority to restore the lady to her relations; he refused to interfere; they then applied to the Magistrates, who sent the Civil Officers to demand the deluded female. Capt. GORE refused to deliver her up, and resisted the Officers. In the scuffle he was unfortunately killed." It is said that our Government, however they may deplore the event, think it is a case of which they cannot take cognizance.

The resignation of Sir JAMES MANSFIELD will, it is said, immediately take place, as the regular certificate of his ill health has been laid before Government. He will be succeeded by Sir V. GIBBS; and Sir WM. GARROW is to be the new Chief Baron. The present Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant SHEPHERD, will succeed to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Serjeant BEST is to be appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Justice CHAMBRE, it is said, retires from the Bench next month.

In a General Assembly of the Academicians, held at the Royal Academy, on Thursday, Mr. GEORGE DAWE and Mr. WILLIAM REVNOLDS BIRD were elected Academicians in the room of EDMOND GARNEY and JAMES WYATT, Esqs. deceased; and Mr. WILLIAM WARD was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, in the room of Mr. VALENTINE GREEN, deceased.

King's Bench Prison.—A Correspondent, under the signature of *Harmodius*, complains, and apparently with much justice, of the direct violation of Lord Ellenborough's recent Act for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, by the Servants of the Marshal of the King's Bench. He says, it is provided by that Act, that if any Keeper of a prison, or any of his deputies, shall detain any Prisoner after he shall be discharged according to the provisions of the Act, such person shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and treble costs. Notwithstanding this plain enactment, our Correspondent says, that out of many hundred individuals, lately discharged under the Act (after their return to the prison from the Court, to remove the few articles of necessity they might have left), very few were permitted to repass the gates, till they had complied with a demand of *seventeen shillings and sixpence, as Gate Fees.*—Our Correspondent thinks it possible, that the Marshal, Mr. Jones, "has remained totally ignorant of the successful impositions practised by his servants on the prisoners;" and after reminding that gentleman of his *responsibility*, he adds, "I would just acquaint him, that from the 5 or 600 persons discharged, little less than a sum of 3 or 400 pounds has been extorted; and I trust this information will lead him to immediate inquiry into the actual appropriation of so much money so cruelly and illegally extracted."

A Correspondent writes,—"A Petition will be presented at the Meeting of Parliament, signed by twenty-one General Officers on Half-pay; some, whose pay does not exceed one hundred pounds a year—few, more than one hundred and forty; of course have not the wherewithal to keep a boy to brush their clothes and black their shoes. We have little doubt but that this will have the desired effect, and procure for those veterans some comforts which are unattainable from such miserable incomes, and whose constitutions are worn out, and lives expended, in the service of their country, which, with so niggardly a hand, requites their old age."

The Bourbons.—Louis XVIII. is the brother of the late unfortunate Louis XVI. He married a Savoyard Princess, but never had any children.—The Count D'Artois is the younger brother of Louis XVIII. and has generally the appellation of Monsieur.—The Duke D'Angoulême is the Count D'Artois' son. He married the sole surviving child of Louis XVI. They have no children.—The above are all the surviving members of the Bourbon branch of the Capets; the Condé branch became extinct when the Duke D'Enghien was put to death by Bonaparte. The third and last branch is that of Orleans; the late infamous Duke of Orleans left three sons:—The Duke of Orleans, the eldest, after serving in France under Dumouvier, was compelled to seek an asylum in Canada, where he taught French; he afterwards returned to Europe; he is said to be a man of talents.—The Duke of Berri is the other surviving son of the late Duke of Orleans; the youngest son died in Malta.

Captain Lyle, of the David and Jean of Banff, has brought home with him a female sailor, who went away with the Ocean transport of this port. She has been five years at sea before discovered, and would not have been found then, but having by accident fallen overboard. When taken up she was stripped to be put to bed, at which time her sex was discovered. She belongs to Dundee, and went under the name of William Macdonald.

Fire at the Custom-House.—About six in the morning a dreadful fire burst out from the west wing of the Custom-house, and, within a very short time, raged with inconceivable fury. It commenced in the apartment of Miss Kelly, the Housekeeper. The flames soon caught the houses opposite, filled with sugar and rum. The rum blew up with a tremendous explosion. The roofs were blown off and scattered to a considerable distance; the houses near were materially injured; and the windows broke in every house in Eastcheap and for a quarter of a mile round. The goods on the wharf are nearly all destroyed. For the first time almost, those useful body of men, the firemen, were daunted. They dared not approach sufficiently near to play on part of the building, which contained 18 barrels of gunpowder. About twenty minutes before ten the explosion of it took place, which carried many buckets as far as Billingsgate; only one man was hurt.—At twelve the whole Custom-house was down, except the front walls. Two houses are burnt down opposite, and twelve more partially. At half-past 12 the fire in the warehouses opposite the Custom-house was considerably got under, and the engines prevented the further progress of the flames. We hear that two lives have been lost, and that several accidents were occasioned by the explosion.—A shower of burnt paper extended over Stoke Newington, about four miles from the fire, thickly falling for several hours in slate-coloured flakes.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* affirms, that he had seen a cat attempt suicide, by throwing itself repeatedly head foremost from a high shelf on a stone floor; and that although it did not accomplish its end, it bruised itself so much that it was thought humane to drown it.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The Lord Chancellor's first attendance on the Prince Regent, since his Lordship's severe indisposition, at Carlton House on Sunday last, was, it is said, upon the important measure of his Royal Highness's intended Message to Parliament respecting the proposed Matrimonial Union between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Hereditary Prince of Orange. The nuptials are expected to be solemnized immediately after the Prince Regent's proposal has received that Legislative sanction which the Constitution requires. This Royal Union was alluded to in an Address from the Protestant Ministers of Thelen to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, on his arrival in that town on the 19th of January, in which they say,—"We are convinced, Royal and Illustrious Prince, that the security of Holland depends, above all things, on a strict alliance with the powerful kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; wherefore we never cease fervently to implore the Almighty, that the bonds of alliance may be drawn more and more close, and, in particular, that this may be effected by the Matrimonial Union of the Illustrious Hereditary Prince of Orange with the Royal Princess Charlotte of England!"

The applicants for appointments in the Household Establishment, which will take place on the Royal Marriage, are out of number; not less than one hundred and eighty are said to have solicited to be Ladies of the Bedchamber, and nearly double that number to become Maids of Honour!

KING'S ILLNESS.

On Sunday the following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace :—

"*Windsor Castle, Feb.* 5.

"His MAJESTY's bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated."

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Prejudices of deep and old standing, like the inveterate malignancy of the plague, are tenacious of continuance, and disappear slowly, notwithstanding the best and most enlightened efforts for their eradication. This is the case with that rooted opinion in the minds of many observers of British Art, who fancy that there exists some innate and inextinguishable inability in its professors to reach the loftier excellences, the epic beauties and sublimities, of Painting. Thus a vigorous writer in the *Morning Chronicle* says,—"Whatever may be the depth of *internal* thought and feeling in the English character, it seems to be *more internal*, and to have, comparatively, a less immediate and powerful communication with the organic expression of passion, which exhibits the thoughts and feelings in the countenance, and furnishes matter for the historic muse of Painting.—May we not account satisfactorily for the general defects of our own historic productions, from a certain inertness and constitutional phlegm, which does not habitually impress the workings of the mind by correspondent traces on the countenance, and which may also render us less sensible of these outward and visible signs of passion even when they are so impressed there." —Without entering into any elaborate discussion to disprove the cold-hearted and conjectural fancies about our "inert feelings, and insensibility to outward and visible signs," fancies long since bred in the imagination of WINKLEMAN and other theorists, and industriously propagated by interested picture dealers, and instead of advancing speculative and theoretic opinions, as this writer does, I shall adduce a fact which I think irresistible in its evidence in favour of the capability of the "thoughts and feelings of the English character *being in immediate and powerful communication with the organic expression of passion; which exhibits the thoughts and feelings in the countenance.*" The fact we mean is, the extensive mass of theatrical genius which has more or less existed for a century past in England, and which has given birth to actors in the solemn regions of tragedy and the gayer ones of comedy, whose fame has at least equalled those of any country whatever, ancient or modern. Here then is an imitative art most successfully practised by our countrymen, and of which there is none in so "immediate," and in no other a more *powerful* communication of thought and feeling with that organic expression of passion, which exhibits the thoughts and feelings in the countenance."—Were this prejudice against the native genius of our countrymen less prevalent, and less injurious to its welfare, I should feel ashamed of here alluding to misconceptions so obvious to true feeling and taste, especially when I see and feel around me such a sunshine of talent in our existing Artists, without referring to former times, to the originalities and sublimities of BARRY, and to the keen, comprehensive, and matchless satires of HOGARTH, those transcripts of the human heart, in which are exhibited, certainly not the epic elegancies of exterior form, but undoubtedly a "most powerful communication of thought and feeling with the organic expression of passion,"—"performances whose ruling character," says a judicious and elegant writer in the *Reflector*, "is not merely comic, but appeals first and foremost, to the very heart of man, to its best and most serious feelings."

No. 186, *The dead Man restored to Life by touching the Bones of Elisha*, W. ALLSTON, is a work which comes at once before us with the double and delighted surprise of high excellence from a novel hand, such a hand as would justify its being placed at the side of some of the best Masters in History, and which makes us deeply regret that the brother natives of two such countries as Great Britain and the American Republic, should be engaged in any other war than that of social and intellectual rivalry, the only rational hostility of sentient beings.—The faces and forms in this picture are all impressed by a strong, and highly natural feeling; but there is rather a monotony in the countenances of the three chief spectators of the miracle, we mean in the form and feature, abstracted from the expression of fear and wonder, which must necessarily be similar; and we doubt whether those above and beyond the man in the fore ground, are not deviations from perspective precision, as to prominence of size and colour. But these are venial errors, when compared to the life, to the impassioned feelings, that breathe throughout; to the astonishment and fear, to the mute gazing, and shrinking at the awful resuscitation. The female in a fit at the terrific sight, while her daughter clings to her with a mixed emotion of fear and filial concern, is an impressively natural incident. Equally so are the two youths engaged in a conversation of enquiry and surprise, one with his finger of one hand significantly laid on the other, the second with his arms emphatically stretched forth. Excepting the disproportioned length of the reviving man, too much praise cannot be given for his admirably painted character, the contraction of the toes, the dimly-beaming eyes, staring with faint dawnings of consciousness and sensation, the anatomical drawing, and the mixed carnation and livid hue of his flesh, in which the hitherto stagnant stream of life is beginning to thaw under the warmth of that hallowed and wonder-working flame, which beams on the skeleton of Elisha,—a conception truly poetical and explanatory of the returning vitality. It is problematical, whether this figure would not make an equal, if not a more suitable impression, and at the same time render the general effect more pleasing, were its lower extremities and drapery in *some degree*, shrouded in shade, instead of destroying, by its strong light, the unity of the general effect of the picture's light and shade; for though, as the figure of chief importance, it ought to be strikingly marked, still the universal attention which it attracts from the surrounding groups, would sufficiently point it out to the spectator. Though the flesh throughout would have a more Epic dignity of style were it of a broader and more Titianesque hue, it is a beautiful specimen of carnation tinting. —Mr. ALLSTON's mind's eye is evidently nourished by invigorating, close, and intelligent study of the lively graces of the old Masters and the antique. For the rich, ocular, and intellectual treat he has afforded us, we offer him, as a small proof of our thankfulness and esteem, the testimony of our humble approbation.

R. H. *(To be continued.)*

MR. EXAMINER,—The Committee of Governors of the British Institution annually offer premiums for the best or second best historical or poetical composition, and for the best landscape, painted within the year, and exhibited at their Gallery for public inspection. Surely, Mr. Examiner, the original intention of the Committee must have been to encourage and stimulate rising talent to successful exertion; and the advanced state of Art in every department, as shewn in their present Exhibition, is a delightful proof that rewards have neither been offered nor given in vain.

But can it for a moment be supposed, that similar exertions or attainments would have been made had the junior Artists known Mr. WEST would contend with them for the historic,

and Mr. TURNER for the landscape prize? Certainly not! Young men labouring up the steep cannot contend with those who have already reached the goal; and it would be egregious vanity, not laudable emulation, in a Tyro to contend with the President, or a Professor of the Royal Academy. To be brief, J. W. M. TURNER, Esq R.A. P.P. has declared himself a candidate for the prize of 100 guineas offered this year in the landscape class. You will exclaim, with every admirer of talent, "that it is impossible," but the fact is certain. Can it be supposed, that those Land-scape Painters who have been devoting all, and more than all, they could spare of time and expense, to produce competition pictures, would have made the sacrifice, had they conceived it within the bounds of probability that they would have to contend with a man decidedly at the head of his profession? No! and though the letter of the law may allow Mr. TURNER to be a candidate, the spirit of it cannot. Every man must feel for the painful situation in which the Royal Academy is placed by the degrading conduct of its Professor in Perspective. I have said thus much, conceiving it never was the intention of the Committee that Academicians should be Candidates. I shall now, in a few words, prove that Mr. TURNER is not eligible as a Candidate on other grounds.

1st. His Picture is not an original composition, being nearly a direct copy of Lord EGREMONT'S CLAUDE LORRAINE; and, according to the Laws of the Institution, all Pictures sent thither for exhibition must be original.

2d. It was not sent to the Gallery till seven days after the other Competition Pictures, nor did Mr. TURNER give notice of his intention to become a Candidate till seven days after all the other Competitors had declared themselves, consequently on that ground he is inadmissible; for if it were allowable to send in Pictures, and wait till you could ascertain the number and strength of the Competitors before you declared yourself, the principle would be evidently unjust.

AN AMATEUR.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 164.

DRURY-LANE.

If we were inclined to be very cautious, we should forbear at present to give our opinion on the acting of Mr. KEAN, especially as we have only seen him in one character; but as such prudence might be thought selfish and even cowardly, we will at once venture to commit ourselves, though perhaps we may hereafter be compelled to retract some of our sentence. We will not hesitate therefore to say, that the performance of *Shylock* by this Gentleman has impressed us with an idea that he will rise to the very summit of his profession, and that he already belongs to the first class of his art. This is sufficiently panegyrical; but our praise will be of little value unless we endeavour to explain a little the causes of our approbation. Though the accession of this new actor was announced with much pomp, and divers hints were thrown out that a second GARRICK was to appear, yet our expectations were not at all excited. We were well aware of the old managerial artifice of preceding every first appearance with a flourish of trumpets, and could not but acknowledge that poor Drury, with its deserted benches, stood in great need of the customary fraud: nor had we forgot that even Mr. BRUNTON was some years ago introduced to the public as a fac-simile of GARRICK. Under these impressions we went to the Theatre, as it may be supposed, with as little disposition to wonder * as PYTHAGORAS or Lord BOLINGBROKE themselves. Our state of indifference was not at all shaken by the entrance of Mr. KEAN; his small person, which seems considerably under the middle height, and from its slightness is almost insignificant, was not adapted to bias our judgment; nor was his voice vastly prepossessing, for it was thick and hoarse, somewhat between an apoplexy and a cold. If such a person could delight us, it was evident that with such personal drawbacks he could not seduce us into fondness: it must be by the display of sheer excellence exposed to the calculating test of the understanding. We waited a few minutes, and saw as we think that he was a man who could pass triumphantly even through the rigid severity of this ordeal. There was an animating soul distinguishable in all he said and did, which at once gave a high interest to his performance, and excited those emotions which are always felt at the presence of genius—that is, at the union of great powers with a fine sensibility. It was this that gave fire to his eye, energy to his tones, and such a variety and expressiveness to all his gestures, that one might almost say "his body thought." We cannot name the actor who uses his hands and arms with such skill and propriety: we do not know whether he is ambi-dexter, but his left and right arm seem equally serviceable, and move with equal effect. We are aware that *Shylock* is an easy character: its traits are so broad and prominent as to be obvious to a child. One simple passion alone is to be expressed, for even the avarice of the usurer is swallowed up in the revenge of the insulted Jew. Of the various persons who have undertaken to represent this hateful being, we do not recollect one who failed; nay, who did not acquit himself respectably. No doubt they exhibited different degrees of merit; and between the impassioned energy of the late Mr. COOKE, and the tame judiciousness of Mr. STEPHEN KEMBLE, there was as immeasurable a distance as if the same song were to pass through those very different media, the voices of Madame CATALANI and Madame BIANCHI. Though the *Shylock* of Mr. KEAN had not the vehement force of the *Shylock* of Mr. COOKE, yet as a whole it was little inferior; and in one or two passages, the *debutant* struck out beauties which were equally impressive and original. Every body knows that the trial-scene is that in which the actor is most called upon to shew his powers; and all who have seen Mr. COOKE must recollect the terrible strength with which he pourtrayed the most terrible of the passions—Revenge. Mr. KEAN had not the same dash and boldness of sketch, but he gave some touches that declared the master-artist. The "learned doctor," it will be remembered, explains the law in a way which the Jew considers entirely in his favour: his heart warms towards the friendly interpreter, and he calls him "a very DANIEL." The pretended Judge then asks to look at the bond: the Jew, feeling assured that all is technically right, gives it with great readiness. And here we could not but admire the delighted eagerness with which Mr. KEAN perused the face of the supposed lawyer while the instrument was run over. His eye fairly reeled with joy. The legal counterfeit makes no objection to the bond, but advises *Shylock* to accept the offer of thrice the money. It is then the Jew utters that cruel and insolent impiety—

> "An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven:
> "Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?"

This speech is usually given with a solemn severity of manner: Mr. KEAN's conception was new and excellent. He delivered the passage in a tone of humour almost border-

* "Nil admirari" was the doctrine of the philosopher, and the motto of the Statesman who wished to be thought a philosopher.

ing on the ludicrous: it was the bitter, ironical joke of a man sure of his darling purpose, and as he thought just about to triumph in his iniquity. The next touch was somewhat of the same kind and even better—*Portia* tells *Shylock* to procure a surgeon for *Antonio*: *Shylock* asks if it is so expressed in the bond. *Portia* allows that it is not, but advises him to do it for charity. *Shylock* looks at the bond and answers:—

"I cannot find it; 'tis not in the bond."

Mr. Cooke, who was imitated by most of the other performers of this part, uttered this always with a savage sneer: Mr. Kean gave it with a transported chuckle: his inmost heart seemed to laugh that no obstacle now remained to the completion of his murderous purpose. This was a fine touch of nature. The most ferocious and deadly passions will relapse into an almost idiot paroxysm of joy when they have their poor victim in their power: as the poet has made death grin horribly a ghastly smile on the prospect of an abundant food for his savage appetite.

We have been more than usually minute in our criticism, to shew that our admiration of Mr. Kean has at least arisen from a careful observation, and is not a mere indiscriminate enthusiasm. We have given some reasons for our praise: if on examination they shall prove to be ill-founded, our eulogy will of course go for nothing. At the same time we have so much faith in our judgment, that we shall not easily be removed from it; and shall feel much surprise if the future acting of Mr. Kean shall not be distinguished for that excellence which we now venture to pronounce that it unequivocally promises.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1814.

Bedfordshire—S. Thornton, of Moggerhanger, Esq.
Berkshire—R. Hopkins, of Tidmarsh, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Sir W. Clayton, of Harleyford, Bart.
Camb. and Hunt.—J. Page, of Ely, Esq.
Cheshire—J. B. Glegg, of Gayson, Esq.
Cornwall—Rose Price, of Kanegie, Esq.
Cumberland—T. Benson, of Wreay-hall, Esq.
Derbyshire—F. Hurt, of Alderwasley, Esq.
Devonshire—J. Newcomb, of Star-cross, Esq.
Dorsetshire—Sir J. W. Smith, of Sydling St Nicholas, Bart.
Essex—R. Wilson, of Woodhouse, Esq.
Glocestershire—J. H. Holder, of North Cerney, Esq.
Herefordshire—E. M. Barrett, of Hopend, Esq.
Hertfordshire—N. S. Parry, of Hadham-end, Esq.
Kent—J. Wildman, of Chilham Castle, Esq.
Leicestershire—J. H. Franks, of Misterton, Esq.
Lincolnshire—R. Vyner, of Gaultby, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Sir S. B. Fluyder, of Trostrey, Bart.
Norfolk—H. H. Henley, of Sandringham, Esq.
Northamptonshire—J. P. Clarke, of Welton, Esq.
Northumberland—Sir C. Loraine, of Kirk Harle, Bart.
Nottinghamshire—W. F. N. Norton, of Elton, Esq.
Oxfordshire—J. King, of Neithrop, Esq.
Rutlandshire—G. Fluyder, of Aston, Esq.
Shropshire—W. Cludde, of Orleton, Esq.
Somersetshire—G. E. Allen, of Bath Hampton, Esq.
Staffordshire—Sir O. Moseley, of Rolleston, Bart.
County of Southampton—R. Norris, of Basing-park, Esq.
Suffolk—E. Holland, of Benhall, Esq.
Surrey—R. Birt, of Hall Grove, Esq.
Sussex—Postponed.
Warwickshire—A. Hackett, of Moxhull, Esq.
Wiltshire—W. Wyndham, of Dinton, Esq.
Worcestershire—J. Knight, of Lee Castle, Esq.
Yorkshire—Sir F. L. Wood, of Hemsworth, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—N. B. Jones, of Pantglaes, Esq.
Pembroke—J. H. Powell, of Hook, Esq.
Cardigan—T. Lloyd, of Bronwith, Esq.
Glamorgan—Hon. W. B. Grey, of Byffryn.
Brecon—J. Hotchkis, of Glan Usk Villa, Esq.
Radnor—C. H. Price, of Knighton, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—W. G. Oakeley, of Tanybwich, Esq.
Carnarvon—C. W. G. Wynne, of Cefu Amwich, Esq.
Anglesey—G. F. Barlow, of Tynyllwyn, Esq.
Montgomery—A. D. Owen, of Glan Severn, Esq.
Denbigh—E. Rowland, of Garddeo Lodge, Esq.
Flint—R. Ellis, of Cornist, Esq.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Monday, Feb. 7.

WM. FITZGERALD *v.* MARY ANN CLARKE AND WM. MITCHELL.

The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court upon Mrs. Clarke, who had suffered it to pass against her by default, upon an indictment for publishing a libel upon the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, in a pamphlet, entitled a Letter to that Gentleman.—The libel was read. It accused the prosecutor of seducing his friend's wife, procuring the husband to be sent to an unhealthy climate, and of other matters (not fit to be mentioned in a newspaper).—The defendant then put in the following affidavit:—

"Mary Ann Clarke maketh oath, that she feels great concern at having been betrayed into a violation of the law: that she hath been intimately acquainted with the prosecutor and his father for many years: that his father introduced the prosecutor to her previous to his going to College, as from the situation in which this deponent then lived she might do him much service in his progress through life.—That deponent did render him many and essential services, and a great degree of intimacy subsisted between her and the prosecutor's said father, to whom she also rendered many services, and with whom she was in the habit of corresponding for a great length of time, and that she by this means became possessed of a great number of his letters, and which letters were afterwards, on occasion of a certain investigation, submitted to a Select Committee of the House of Commons; that the contents of some of these letters transpired; and as defendant was informed by the prosecutor, it was suggested to him by a member of his Majesty's Government, that if those letters were exposed to the public they would be highly detrimental to the prospects of the prosecutor and his father, and the former would be no longer able to represent the borough of Ennis, which had cost him a large sum of money; that the prosecutor became alarmed as to these letters; and immediately after they were ordered to be restored to this deponent, the prosecutor came to her in the greatest distress and agony of mind, to request the destruction of those letters; and the greater part of which he obtained possession of; and under promise of reward and favour, this deponent permitted them to be destroyed in his presence, after he had made himself acquainted with the contents. That deponent having great confidence in the prosecutor's said father, entrusted him with the keeping of many letters, and papers of great public importance; and amongst others, she entrusted him with a letter from a person in high authority, conveying his assurance of providing for deponent's only son. That, soon after the prosecutor had gained his point, by procuring the destruction of the said letters, he totally withdrew himself from her as a friend and visitor, where he had been previously a constant and almost daily one, and estranged himself from all friendship towards her: and instead of the reward she had been promised, he, and his father, refused to return her papers which had been deposited in trust, and the prosecutor's father assured her he had destroyed them, and had burnt the said letter containing the promise of provision. And this deponent

further saith, that the letters which she now hath in her possession, in the hand-writing of the said prosecutor and his father, clearly prove the truth of the above matters, respecting their correspondence with and obligations to this deponent, both before and since the proceedings in 1809, during a period of about fourteen years. That deponent repeatedly remonstrated with him on these matters, but finding those remonstrances unattended to, and being vexed and disappointed in her expectations, and treated with contempt, ingratitude, and indifference, she, under that influence, wrote and published the letter which is the subject of this prosecution, and which has been very little circulated. That this deponent at first pleaded not guilty to the indictment, but being advised she could not defend herself under that plea, withdrew it, and suffered judgment to go by default, and thereby wholly submits herself to the consideration of this honourable Court. That this deponent hath two daughters, one of them approaching the age of womanhood. That she hath hitherto, under many adverse circumstances and misfortunes, given them an education, and brought them up in honour and virtue. And that, should this Honourable Court, in its wisdom, deprive her said daughters of her protection, they will be left totally destitute; and she humbly hopes, that these circumstances, and the state of her health, and that in the present case she has been actuated by no views of a political nature, but solely by the treatment received from the prosecutor in his private capacity, will be taken into the consideration of this Honourable Court."

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. PARKE, and Mr. SCARLETT, all three addressed the Court in support of the prosecution. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL characterised the libel as the most flagrant that had ever appeared in a Court of Justice, as it accused the prosecutor of nothing less than felony. There was no doubt that it was as directly meant for an engine for the purpose of extorting money, as if she had commanded a sum to be put under a stone, under threat of the like revenge. Revenge, indeed, was stated to be the motive of the pamphlet; and the public is always the bar to which these libellers drag their victims. "As yet," said Mrs. Clarke, "I have *shewn up* no one who did not richly deserve to be exposed to the *public*: this is the only *revenge* I am desirous of taking on those by whom I am ill-treated; and having brought them before *that tribunal*, I rest perfectly satisfied that impartial justice will be administered." "This hint," she proceeds, "I have just thrown out by the way, as a caution to those who either do not know, or require to be reminded, that it is not my disposition to sit down quietly under the studied injury of ingratitude, and the neglect of promises given to dupe or cajole me, by men who never meant to perform them, or who think that they may at any time be broken with impunity. For the benefit, therefore, of all whom it may concern, I here announce my intention of submitting to the public, in a very short time, *two or three volumes*, which may be followed by others as opportunity shall suit, or circumstances require." So that the whole world were at the mercy of Mrs. Clarke's opportunities and circumstances. The Attorney-General hoped the sentence of the Court would, at least, teach her to hold her hand, and to refrain from the publication of future libels.

Mr. BROUGHAM then addressed the Court in mitigation of the defendant's punishment. She stood on the floor to receive the judgment of the Court for having published a libel against a private individual; and although her counsel was not permitted to justify her criminality, which she had confessed by suffering judgment to pass against her by default, and had no intention to deny her contrition for that criminality, which she had avowed by her affidavit that had just been read, still he was entitled to urge all circumstances which, in any other case of libel by one private individual against another, the Court would feel it their duty to take into their consideration, in apportioning the punishment to the offence. This was not the case, then, of a wanton and unprovoked attack upon the private character of an individual, for the sake of ministering to the public appetite for domestic slander. This publication arose out of a long connexion between the parties, commencing with an acquaintance with the prosecutor's father; an intercourse, the learned Counsel was not entitled to say, consisting in reciprocal obligations, for the favours seemed to be all on one side; the family of the prosecutor had founded their hopes of preferment in another connexion of the defendant's, of a still more delicate nature. It was a connexion of 14 year's standing, of their seeking, not her's, and, as far as regarded the prosecutor, founded upon his father early introducing him to her patronage and protection, as likely to assist him in his progress through public life. All these things she distinctly swore. Her oath had formerly been believed in this Court, when in competition with the swearing of others. It would now be believed not the less, that she was uncontradicted by any affidavit of the prosecutor, to whom the Court would undoubtedly have given time for the purpose, had he been disposed or able to deny the statement. The letters under the hand of the prosecutor, and his father, further substantiated these things; and they, too, were mentioned in the affidavits. Out of such an intercourse, sought by them for their own purpose, and cemented by various acts of kindness on her part,—kindness always freely acknowledged in their letters,—the quarrel arose which led to this offence. On getting possession of the letters, both of those the publication of which would prove ruinous to him, and of others in trust; the former, she, at his earnest, nay, impassioned intreaty, and to relieve the agony of his mind, allowed to be destroyed; the latter, affecting others, he obtained, and privately destroyed without her permission. Among them was one containing promises of provision for her son. The learned counsel had not urged in extenuation of her yielding to such feelings of provocation, and under great irritation doing an act of violence, or it might be said spitefulness; in palliation of this act of womanly animosity he had not urged, that the person who had committed it was a woman, lest it might be said, that when the sex no longer imposed a restraint, it should cease to afford a protection,—but he would say, (and the remark was not liable to any such objection) that she was a mother, and entreat their Lordships to reflect on the effects of her punishment on those whom she had, notwithstanding her own errors, brought up in honour and virtue, by giving them that education and those habits of which, if she did not already, she possibly might live to feel the want. When the Court took these things into the account; the long standing and origin of the connection; the steps by which it led to the offence; that the libel originated not in any desire of gratifying the public malignity at a stranger's expence, or any wanton, gratuitous desire of mischief towards one who had not put himself in the way of it; still less in base views of a mercenary kind, it was hoped that their Lordships would mingle the portion of justice which these considerations might affix, with a merciful regard to the interests of the guiltless.

Before the Court pronounced judgment upon the defendant, Mary Anne Clarke, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it his duty to intimate that he had also to pray judgment against Wm. Mitchell, who had suffered it by default, under an indictment for printing the fore-mentioned libel. At the same time the Attorney-General believed him to be the ignorant agent of other persons whose names he refused to give up, and he had nothing to urge against him beyond the mere fact of his being the printer of this atrocious libel. The defendant said that he was 70 years of age, and had never received any profit from the sale of the libel.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC pronounced the judgment of the Court upon both defendants, who, he said, had acknowledged themselves guilty, the one of being the author and publisher, and the other the printer and circulator of a libel against a private individual, of so foul a nature that the Court would not repeat it; the charges, if true, would render the prosecutor unfit for the situation he holds, or, indeed, for any other. There was no doubt of the libellous tendency of this publication; and there could be as little that the motive in which it originated, and which induced the threat of those other volumes which the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, stated herself to have in meditation, was the desire to raise money by the purchase of their suppression. His Lordship hoped this would be a warning to the world, how they formed hasty and imprudent connections; and for the defendant herself, he trusted the solitude and confinement to which it would be the duty of the

Court to sentence her, would induce her to review her past life, and repent of those errors which had brought her to her present situation. It was always painful to be obliged to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children; but in some cases the separation of the latter from the former might be attended with beneficial results: whether that might be the case in this instance, it was not for the Court to enquire. Taking all the circumstances into its consideration, the Court did order and adjudge that the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke, should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea (the King's Bench Prison) for the space of nine calendar months, (and at the end of that period enter into security to keep the peace for three years, in a recognizance, herself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each, and be further imprisoned till that security be given; and that the defendant, William Mitchell, should be imprisoned in the same gaol for four calendar months.

[Mrs. Clarke conducted herself with her usual flippancy, courtesying ironically to the Attorney General at the conclusion of his speech. The age and appearance of the companion with whom misery had made her acquainted seemed to entertain her very much; but when Mr. Justice LE BLANC came to speak of imprisonment, her gaiety failed her, and she shed a few tears.]

Thursday, Feb. 10.

THE KING *v.* WM. EARLE.

This was an indictment for a libel, inserted in a monthly publication, called the *Scourge*.

Wm. Earle being placed upon the floor of the Court,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL adverted to the many aggravated circumstances in this case, not the least of which was the oath the defendant had thought fit to make respecting the withdrawing of his plea of not guilty. It seemed that he expected not to be indicted if he inserted an apology in the succeeding number of the *Scourge*. The Attorney-General was at a loss to understand the doctrine of apologies as laid down by defendants in cases like the present. If in the heat of the moment an affront was offered by one gentleman to another, an apology might reasonably be deemed a satisfactory compensation, but here, a paltry hireling scribbler, in a garret, sat down deliberately, without a single fact on which to found his assertions, to write a low, coarse, vulgar, abusive, scurrilous, and not less malignant libel, against an individual of whom he knew but the name. Could an apology be any satisfaction for such an outrage upon a respectable individual, who was charged with being the illegitimate progeny of a Dutch fisherman and an oyster-wench, of being educated in vice and beggary, of being sent out of his own country, of frequenting seditious meetings in England, and belonging to the Corresponding Society? Was character, he would ask, of any value? Such a base detracter might attack the most exemplary characters. None could be safe; his (the Attorney-General's) learned friends or himself might be the next to be attacked, and then the only redress was an apology in the *Scourge* of the succeeding month. He was sure the Court would not allow honest and deserving individuals thus to be *shewn up*, the fashionable expression of all libellers since the proceeding on a late occasion.

Mr. HOLT, on the part of the defendant, admitted that the libel was low and scurrilous, but argued that it was a mere shower of vulgar terms of abuse, which injured much more the individual applying, than him to whom they were applied. They seemed to have been uttered in the heat and indiscretion of anger.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Where is the cause for anger against the prosecutor? Shew us that, Mr. Holt.

Mr. HOLT did not attempt to justify his client, but he hoped that the same lenient judgment would now be pronounced, which was invariably attached to private libels.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC delivered the sentence of the Court, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in Newgate for six months, should pay a fine of 100*l.* and give security, himself in 200*l.* and two sufficient sureties in 100*l.* each.

THE KING *v.* THOMAS DUNN.

The defendant had admitted judgment to go by default to an indictment for a common assault on a bailiff who came to arrest him. The sentence of the Court was, that he should be imprisoned one month.

Friday, Feb. 12.

CHAMBERLAIN (ADMINISTRATOR) *v.* WILLIAMSON.

It will be recollected that this curious case was argued a short time since at Serjeant's Inn. It was a motion in arrest of judgment, in an action brought by the Plaintiff, as administrator of a lady, deceased, against the Defendant, for a breach of promise of marriage, and the decision of the Court was postponed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH this day delivered the opinion of the Court. It was a motion in arrest of judgment, in an action brought by the Plaintiff, for a breach of promise of marriage, made by the Defendant to the individual, for whom the Plaintiff had taken out letters of administration. The Declaration contained no allegation of special damage, and the question to be determined was, whether under these circumstances an action be maintainable by the personal representative of the deceased. If this action were maintainable, it appeared to the Court that every action founded upon the breach of an implied promise to the testator, where the damage consisted in the mere personal suffering of the deceased, must be equally maintainable. The loss or disappointment in marriage may, under certain circumstances, occasion strictly a pecuniary loss to the woman, with whom faith has been broken, but it does not necessarily do so, and if not, the Court could not support the action, unless the circumstances and the loss were expressly shewn. On the ground, therefore, that the injury complained of imported a personal and peculiar injury to the deceased, with which the administrator was not necessarily in contemplation of law, nor could actually be, in point of fact, concerned, the Court was of opinion, on principle, and in the absence of all authorities, that the administrator could not maintain an action for this species of injury, and consequently that the judgment obtained on the part of the Plaintiff must be arrested.—Judgment arrested.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

THE KING *v.* MAGEE.

This was an Indictment for publishing the Kilkenny Resolutions, at the Catholic Meeting of the 4th of August last. The evidence for the prosecution consisted merely in proving the proprietorship on Mr. Magee, by the documents deposited in the Stamp-Office. It appeared that these Resolutions had been adopted by a Public Meeting, and transmitted to the Office of *The Dublin Evening Post* for insertion in the usual manner;—that they were inserted in the course of business on the 14th August;—that on the 12th (two days preceding), they had been inserted by *The Correspondent*, a Government Paper;—that Mr. Magee was then in Kilmainham gaol, at a considerable distance from his office.

Capt. Bryan was produced, who proved, that the Resolutions were, in substance, the same as had been passed at the Meeting: he declined to answer the question, whether he was present? under the opinion that it might criminate himself; but the next witness (Mr. Ryan) proved, that Capt. Bryan was in the chair, and himself was present. Under all these circumstances, it was left to the Jury whether they would presume *malice* against the defendant; after a very short deliberation, they returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.—This trial was conducted in a more decent and orderly manner than any of the former law proceedings against the Catholics. The Attorney-General did not make a single insinuation against the loyalty or character of that Body; his manner was moderate, chastened, and subdued: he no longer used the word "Criminal," as applied to Mr. Magee, as he did uniformly on the last occasion; and although he had formerly mentioned him always as *Magee*, on Thursday it was uniformly *Mr. Magee*.

Mr. O'CONNELL complimented the Attorney-General, in terms of high and well-merited eulogy, on the unexceptionable manner, improved style, and decent phrase, in which, for the first time, he had stated the case on these late State Trials.—Mr. O'Connell, in a powerful, moderate, and most judicious address to the Jury, urged the impossibility of their being able

to presume *malice*, in this publishing, against Mr. Magee; he had a strong cause to put it forcibly, moderately, and, we thought, unanswerably. He used no severity towards the Attorney-General, because the Attorney-General had not given the example: he avoided all defence of the alleged libel itself, and rested the case on the impossibility, as he thought, of inferring that Mr. Magee published with a malicious intention. But the Jury conceived that it was proved; and on their oaths they said so.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

Soon after the perpetration of the murder of Moses Merry, at Vauxhall, two men, *Hylas Parish* and *Charles Callaghan*, were taken into custody on suspicion of being the murderers. They were leaving London at the time, and a variety of suspicious circumstances were proved against them. There was not, however, sufficient evidence to commit them on the charge of murder; but evidence was obtained to commit them on a charge of burglary in the house of Joseph Taylor, Esq. of the Vauxhall-road, Clapham, on the night of November the 22d, and stealing a variety of articles. This was discovered by pawnbrokers' duplicates being found in Callaghan's pockets. Upon this charge Mr. NARES committed them to Horsemonger-lane prison to take their trial. Since their confinement, Hylas Parish, induced by the hope of pardon, has confessed that he and Callaghan went to the house of the Misses Gompertz at Vauxhall, for the purpose of robbing it. They broke open the house, and were resisted in their progress by the deceased Moses Merry; who, Parish says, was shot by his companion, Callaghan, with a pistol; he also confessed that he discharged a pistol, but not at the deceased; he discharged it into the cieling of the room, with an intention merely of frightening the deceased, and not with a view to shoot him. In consequence of this confession, Callaghan will be tried for the murder.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Friday *Charles Poulter*, a shoemaker, made the following complaint of the cruel manner in which he had been used on the preceding evening at Mother Red Cap's, in Camden Town:—He stated, that he called in at Mother Red Cap's to have a pint of beer; he sat on a bench near the tap-room fire; there were three or four men in the room, all strangers to him; that he had no conversation with them; he got up to light his pipe, and in the interval one of the men pulled the red hot poker out of the fire, and placed it on the bench; on his sitting down upon it, the excruciating pain he was in made him jump up and cry out, which raised their laughter, and they made a jest of him; having on only a thin pair of unlined breeches and no drawers, about a foot in length across both the thighs was burned out, and the same length deeply burned across his thighs into the flesh. On his demanding the cause of this treatment, he was laughed at, and answered that it was only a *lark*; and that although there were two constables in the room, they refused to take the charge unless he gave them the man's name and the charge in writing; he not knowing the man's name, asked him for it, and he gave him a name, which, though in the greatest pain, he contrived to write down, together with the charge, and delivered it to the constables, but who permitted the man to escape; that in the greatest agony he reached home, and having a wife and two children to maintain, was now rendered unable to work for their support.—The Magistrates ordered him a warrant for the constables.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Mr. Laurence, of Queenhithe, had erected a booth on the Thames, opposite Brook's Wharf, for the accommodation of the curious. He left it in the care of two men. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, the tide began to flow at London Bridge with great rapidity, assisted by the thaw, and the booth was hurried along, with the quickness of lightning, towards Blackfriars Bridge. There were nine men in the booth, and in their alarm at the violence of their progress they neglected the fire and candles, which, communicating with the covering, set it instantly in a flame. They succeeded in getting into a lighter which had been broken from its moorings, but immediately afterwards it was dashed to pieces against the arches of Blackfriars Bridge. The poor fellows, most of whom were exhausted, however, got hold of the balustrades, and at length saved their lives.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday week, at Winchmore-hill, Middlesex, Mrs. Harvey Combe, of a son.

Sunday morning, at Belle Vue, Clifton, the Lady of Charles A. Elton, Esq. of twin girls.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, J. C. Herries, Esq. the Commissary in Chief, to Miss Sarah Dorington, of Queen-square.

On Tuesday, at St. George's Bloomsbury, John Lowes, Esq. of Water-lane, Tower-street, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Ashington, of Great Coram-street.

At Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnott, M.P. to Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fane.

On Tuesday se'nnight, at Plymouth, J. Boon, Esq. to Mrs. Densham, widow of the late R. Densham, Esq. and on the same morning, R. Densham, Esq. son of the above Mrs. Densham, to Miss Boon, daughter of the above J. Boon, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, at his house, at Kensington, Frances, wife of F. Magniac, Esq.

On the 2d instant, in Woodstock-street, the Rev. Caroline Robert Herbert, rector of East Woodhay, brother to the late Earl of Carnarvon.

On the 3d instant, the Rev. Sir P. Monoux, Bart. aged 79.

On the 8th instant, after a few days' illness, Mr. Neale, of St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 74.

On the 21st ult. at Sydenham, the Rev. William Langford, D. D. Canon of Windsor, and Fellow of Eton College.

At Brighton, W. Lane, Esq. formerly of the Minerva printing-office, London.

On the 29th, of Dec. last, at Cambo, in the South of France, of the wounds he had received in the engagements on the Adour, Capt. William Annett Hamilton, of the Buffs. He was the youngest son of Dr. Hamilton, of Artillery-place.

On the 4th instant, at St. James's-place, in the 34th year of her age, Eliza, the wife of Wm. Dacres Adams, Esq.

Lately, just after delivering his Sermon, the Rev. Henry St. John Mitchell, Vicar of Leeds-cum-Broomfield.

At Swaffham, of the small pox, (which had been purposely brought into the parish), Robert Smith, aged 23:—this man had been inoculated for the small pox 17 years ago, had gone regularly through the disorder, and had several pustules, many of which had left their marks still visible about him.

Lately, at Alnwick, of the small pox, the infant child of Thomas Forrest, being the third child he has lost by that dreadful disease within 14 days.

On Wednesday week, Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsea Hall, Ulverston.

[Announcements of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. are repeatedly sent for insertion in the *Examiner*, accompanied with offers of payment of the *usual* price. If any agent employed to forward such announcements to the *Examiner* has ever charged his employer with the sum usually taken with such things, he has committed a fraud. Since the commencement of this paper, not a single sixpence has ever been charged for the insertion of any article whatever. Marriages, Deaths, &c. when authenticated, are always readily inserted, as well as other Communications, if of a useful description; but the offer of money, either for the insertion or the withholding of information, is altogether a useless trouble.]

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